CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION

warranger

10 March 1960

File: ED178BFile

MENORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Installation of Incinerators in

1. Purpose of Trip

From January 14 through January 30, 1960 I was in for the purpose of installing the new air-fed incinerator at the This installation was performed, at the request of the and the Office of Security, as a precautionary step should relations become worse and violence occur. Assisting in the installation of this air-fed incinerator were Messrs.

Office of Security.

2. Selection of Site

3. Initial Steps

Prior to the assembly of the air-fed incinerator proper it was necessary to accomplish several other stpes. A concrete pad 5" in height was already in place where the incinerator was to be positioned. However, this concrete pad was not large enough to accomposate the incinerator and the motor-blower assembly. It was therefore necessary to either chip out the existing pad or extend the pad we already had. After seeing how the local indigenous personnel worked, it was decided to extend the present pad. First it was necessary to pour an alternate pad to accomposate the Havy transmitter that had been preivously sitting in the selected corner. After the two concrete pads were prepared and the Havy transmitter moved, assembly of the incinerator chamber and electric motor-blower was accomplished without difficulty or delay. The next step was to rewire the room so electric current was available to the motor-blower assembly. Last, but not least, a local stack fabricator was contacted to fabricate the necessary stack and punch a hole in the roof overhead.

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4. Roof Structure

The roof consisted of several layers of widely varying material. Starting from the top and working down, it was necessary to penetrate through tile, sand, asphault, reinforced concrete and einder block, a total of twenty inches. The concrete beams in the roof of the are located twelve inches apart. We were not permitted to break any of these beams in order to put in the stack. It had been previously anticipated to either take the stack out through a window or an opening in the wall. As it turned out it was necessary to take the stack directly out through the roof necessitating a change. The fact that the beams in the roof were so close together also required another design of a stack to be fabricated locally. Maintaining the 200 square inches necessary at the opening of the stack a new stack 8 inches by 25 inches was fabricated. This gave us the benefit of two inches on each side as we passed between the beams and through the hole in the roof. At the point where the stack passed through the roof a double liner was fabricated so as to give additional protection for the beams, and to create a secondary updraft to carry away much of the heat radiated from the metal stack out through the roof and into the atmosphere. A drawing of this arrangement is included at the end of this report. A refractory brick stack was built on the roof of the to protect the metal liner from the salt air breezes.

5. Mear Emergency

6. Training and Test

Later we finished the fabrication of the stack and assembly of the incinerator was complete. A preliminary burning was conducted destroying all the waste the station had accumulated over the past two weeks. A training and test program was then set up

ractorily in case it ever became necessary for them to do so. These personnel were very highly pleased with the incinerator and it was then decided that the incinerator presently located in the basement would be abandoned for any further routine burning and the new incinerator would be lized for the weekly destruction of the entire waste. I have been informed since that the incinerator is being week on a daily basis. To this point

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the auxiliary power system had still not been installed but had been serviced. I informed the building superintendant installation and upkeep of this auxiliary power supply and he was to install it as soon as possible. I did not feel it was necessary for me to stand by to do this for him since it was a pretty straight forward installation. I later was informed that he accomplished this without much difficulty.

7. Packaging of Air-Fed Incinerator

The air-fed incinerator was packaged in seven solid crated boxes for shipment

The reason for the solid crating was to diguise the reason for the solid crating was country. The shipping weight of these packages was 2250 pounds of which 500-600 pounds consisted of the packaging and solid crating around the equipment. As it turned out this wasn't too practical due to the fact that the indigenous personnel around the

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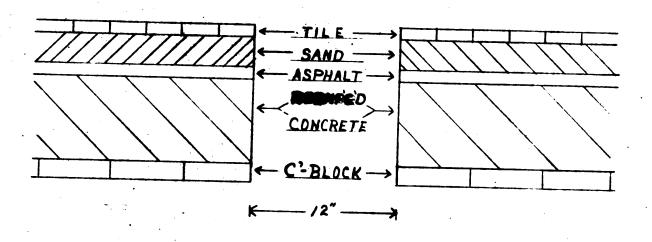
screen around the refractory brick stack so that no large pieces or flyash could escape. We also removed the top of this refractory brick stack and placed some screening part-way down in the stack to help in cutting down the large pieces of fly-ash that may escape. After the installation of this incinerator a trial run was conducted for the Consul and after his approval of the equipment, I returned to headquarters.

9. Contact Instructions

Prior to my departing headquarters I had been given some verbal contact instructions along with instructions on where to stay. As it turned out these instructions were fruitless since upon my arrival the situation had changed. No serious incidents evolved as a result of this.

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